

NINETY-SEVENTH YEAR.

FRIDAY, MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1904.

PRICE In St. Louis One Cent.  
Outside St. Louis, Two Cents.  
On Transit, Three Cents.EARL OF SUFFOLK GETS LICENSE  
TO MARRY MISS DAISY LEITER

A license for the wedding, which will take place Tuesday, was procured yesterday. The Earl is 27 years old, is the owner of 10,000 acres of land, and one of the finest picture-galleries in England. While it is not generally recorded, he is an amateur actor of great repute, and the picture shows him in one of his stage costumes.

**REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.**  
Washington, Dec. 22.—Interest in the approaching wedding of Miss Daisy Leiter was heightened today by the granting of a marriage license to the English nobleman who is to wed her in this city next Tuesday.

The license reads as follows:  
"Henry Molyneux Foderick Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, England, and Marguerite Hyde Leiter, District of Columbia."

As has been anticipated, the license is directed to the rector of St. John's Church, the Reverend Doctor Roland Cotton Smith. The Leiter family has had a few there since coming to Washington.

WALL STREET AMAZED THAT  
KEENE SHOULD HAVE GIVEN  
OUT HIS LETTER TO LAWSON

Stock Market Manipulators Thought the Prince of Them All Too Wary to Commit Himself in Writing as He Now Acknowledges He Did in the Case of the Amalgamated Copper Deal—Developments Bear Out Many of Lawson's Charges Concerning That Transaction—Names of Men "In on Ground Floor" Now Disclosed for First Time.

## BOSTON MAN AGAIN PAYS HIS COMPLIMENTS TO ROGERS.

**REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.**  
New York, Dec. 22.—Wherever financiers gathered there was one topic of conversation today. It was James R. Keene's letter to Thomas W. Lawson, wherein the former admitted that, in the early days of Amalgamated Copper he sold 250,000 shares of the stock, representing \$2,500,000, for the account of H. H. Rogers, at prices that ranged from 90 to 98, and before the price crashed.

Most of those who are acquainted with Keene marveled at his having committed himself to paper in connection with Amalgamated transactions. Some of those who talked with an eye for Keene said that he realized after the letter had been sent to Lawson that it was a mistake.

Those who would excuse Mr. Keene's letter writing said that it was written after it had been suggested to him that he was to be the subject of a chapter in "Frenzied Finance," and that Mr. Keene was prevailed upon to write Lawson, so that the latter's article might deal with Mr. Keene on the basis of a true statement of facts.

**TRUE STORY OF "POOL"**  
HAS BEEN DISCLOSED.

But the true story of the "pool" for which Mr. Keene was operating with H. H. Rogers was known. The original capital of Amalgamated was \$75,000,000. Of this sum, the public was asked to subscribe to \$15,000,000 of the stock through the National City Bank. There was a very considerable subscription. The "insiders" kept \$60,000,000 of the Amalgamated for themselves. The company was organized in 1895, and in 1899 the stock sold

LAWSON PAYS RESPECTS TO KEENE,  
H. H. ROGERS AND EDITOR DONOHUE

**REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.**  
Boston, Mass., Dec. 22.—Thomas W. Lawson issued another public statement to-night, in which he paid his respects to H. H. Rogers, James R. Keene and Editor Donohue of the New York Commercial.

At the outset he admitted that the Keene letter, made public by Mr. Keene himself, was a correct copy, and he comments on Mr. Keene's statement that he advised Mr. Rogers to unload all of his Amalgamated stock on the public.

He says that when Governor Flower died, Rogers, Rockefeller and others in the pool lost Keene, "the only stock market juggler who could do it, to make 25,000,000 45-cent pieces look like 25,000,000 90-cent and 95-cent pieces long enough to dispose of them to the people in exchange for their savings."

Continuing, he says:  
"In consideration of Keene doing the people up brown, the Standard Oil agreed that it would subscribe one-half of the money necessary to float a new rubber company and loan its magic name to the enterprise. First the amount was \$200,000,000, then \$250,000,000."

When Keene completed his job of unloading Amalgamated, Lawson says, Standard Oil suddenly withdrew its subscription and name from the rubber company.

**CHARGES DONOHUE WITH VIOLATING HIS CONFIDENCE.**  
Touching on Dennis Donohue, he offers any newspaper man \$100,000 if he can prove the letter Donohue printed purporting to come from him was a complete copy. He charges Donohue with repeatedly violating his confidence and publishes the much-discussed Donohue apologies.

In this letter, Editor Donohue apologizes

ROOSEVELT'S OFFICIAL  
MAJORITY IS 7,466,768

Returns From All States Show That He Received 2,547,578 More Ballots Than Parker—Total Vote Is 13,508,496, Which Is 469,678 Less Than That of 1900—Roosevelt Beat McKinley 499,825—Parker Has 1,277,772 Less Than Bryan.

SOCIALIST TOTALS INCREASE FROM 87,769 TO 391,587.

## OFFICIAL VOTE BY STATES

The following table shows the official vote in each State for the five principal candidates.

State	Roosevelt	Parker	Watson	Swallow	Debs
Alabama	22,172	78,807	8,651	612	853
Arizona	10,509	94,034	2,718	992	1,814
California	300,282	92,294	4,389	1,000	25,305
Colorado	124,137	109,105	824	3,438	1,294
Connecticut	118,932	100,000	1,444	1,750	1,532
Delaware	27,714	19,269	31	97	146
Florida	6,314	27,646	1,646	5	2,387
Georgia	24,005	82,712	2,533	683	127
Idaho	47,583	18,480	293	1,093	4,919
Illinois	822,445	227,636	6,275	37,749	69,225
Indiana	32,830	275,435	2,441	22,496	72,013
Iowa	207,597	149,131	2,307	11,991	14,847
Kansas	203,872	94,800	6,154	7,245	13,494
Kentucky	208,277	217,178	2,311	9,609	2,692
Louisiana	8,799	47,728	1,000	1,000	996
Maine	64,437	77,639	1,388	1,000	2,106
Maryland	106,197	176,109	3,024	3,024	1,814
Massachusetts	247,329	125,436	1,294	4,379	13,201
Michigan	261,856	134,131	1,159	13,292	8,941
Minnesota	216,851	36,187	2,104	6,253	11,292
Mississippi	5,117	3,289	1,454	222	222
Missouri	221,447	226,447	4,229	7,181	11,038
Montana	24,282	21,773	1,492	6,128	5,129
Nebraska	118,508	97,812	3,028	7,412	6,353
Nevada	9,367	3,882	244	739	925
New Hampshire	54,119	77,496	53	1,000	1,699
New Jersey	246,174	184,296	6,406	6,406	1,000
New York	529,733	682,881	7,432	20,787	36,885
North Carolina	52,142	124,131	813	1,361	1,361
North Dakota	52,142	124,131	813	1,361	1,361
Ohio	900,906	244,674	1,152	19,292	56,599
Oregon	91,425	11,221	732	3,869	7,619
Pennsylvania	540,549	329,733	2,104	20,717	20,717
Rhode Island	41,055	24,833	738	738	666
South Carolina	2,271	32,862	1,234	1,234	1,234
South Dakota	2,271	32,862	1,234	1,234	1,234
Tennessee	105,308	131,623	2,491	1,889	1,154
Texas	70,236	167,236	8,962	4,234	2,287
Utah	62,444	2,412	1,000	1,000	1,000
Vermont	46,982	9,717	782	782	839
Virginia	48,459	97,388	1,312	1,312	215
Washington	124,524	1,698	1,000	1,000	1,000
West Virginia	124,524	1,698	1,000	1,000	1,000
Wisconsin	280,181	124,107	1,500	5,779	22,229
Wyoming	20,489	8,859	1,000	1,000	1,000
Totals	7,627,682	5,080,654	114,817	299,940	281,587

•Highest Democratic defeat.

## TABLE SHOWING GAINS AND LOSSES.

The following table shows the gains and losses of the two parties named in the different States, compared with the vote of 1900.

States	Republican Gain	Loss	Democratic Gain	Loss
Alabama	22,172	33,152	10,980	10,980
Arizona	10,509	10,509	10,509	10,509
California	49,471	10,980	10,980	10,980
Colorado	41,815	10,980	10,980	10,980
Connecticut	118,932	10,980	10,980	10,980
Delaware	1,186	10,980	10,980	10,980
Florida	896	10,980	10,980	10,980
Georgia	10,509	10,980	10,980	10,980
Idaho	30,765	10,980	10,980	10,980
Illinois	24,690	10,980	10,980	10,980
Indiana	32,830	10,980	10,980	10,980
Iowa	207,597	10,980	10,980	10,980
Kansas	203,872	10,980	10,980	10,980
Kentucky	208,277	10,980	10,980	10,980
Louisiana	8,799	10,980	10,980	10,980
Maine	64,437	10,980	10,980	10,980
Maryland	106,197	10,980	10,980	10,980
Massachusetts	247,329	10,980	10,980	10,980
Michigan	45,507	10,980	10,980	10,980
Minnesota	216,851	10,980	10,980	10,980
Mississippi	5,117	10,980	10,980	10,980
Missouri	221,447	10,980	10,980	10,980
Montana	24,282	10,980	10,980	10,980
Nebraska	118,508	10,980	10,980	10,980
Nevada	9,367	10,980	10,980	10,980
New Hampshire	54,119	10,980	10,980	10,980
New Jersey	246,174	10,980	10,980	10,980
New York	529,733	10,980	10,980	10,980
North Carolina	52,142	10,980	10,980	10,980
North Dakota	52,142	10,980	10,980	10,980
Ohio	139,178	10,980	10,980	10,980
Oregon	91,425	10,980	10,980	10,980
Pennsylvania	124,524	10,980	10,980	10,980
Rhode Island	41,055	10,980	10,980	10,980
South Carolina	2,271	10,980	10,980	10,980
South Dakota	2,271	10,980	10,980	10,980
Tennessee	105,308	10,980	10,980	10,980
Texas	70,236	10,980	10,980	10,980
Utah	62,444	10,980	10,980	10,980
Vermont	46,982	10,980	10,980	10,980
Virginia	48,459	10,980	10,980	10,980
Washington	124,524	10,980	10,980	10,980
West Virginia	124,524	10,980	10,980	10,980
Wisconsin	280,181	10,980	10,980	10,980
Wyoming	20,489	10,980	10,980	10,980
Totals	770,948	312,249	20,792	1,391,491

Chicago, Dec. 22.—The official canvass of the votes cast November 8 for presidential electors was completed today when the result was announced in Minnesota, North Dakota and Washington. The Associated Press is therefore able to present the first battle giving the official votes of all the forty-five States.

The total vote is 13,508,496, against 12,038,818 in 1900, a decrease of 1,469,678.

The ballots were divided as follows:  
Roosevelt, Republican, 7,627,682.  
Parker, Democrat, 5,080,654.  
Debs, Socialist, 391,587.  
Swallow, Prohibitionist, 299,940.  
Watson, People's, 114,817.

Congress, Socialist Labor, 34,433.  
Holcomb, Continental Labor, 890.  
Roosevelt, received over 1,746,768, and over Parker 2,547,578. In 1900 McKinley had 467,088 more than all the other candidates and 529,844 more than Bryan.

The vote for Roosevelt was 499,825 more than for McKinley, while that for Parker was 1,277,772 less than for Bryan.

McKinley polled more votes than Roosevelt in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Roosevelt got more than McKinley in the other thirty-two States.

Parker received more votes than Bryan in Delaware, Georgia, Mississippi, New York, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina and West Virginia, while Bryan got more than Parker in the remaining thirty-seven States.

The Republicans made gains over their vote in 1900 in thirty-two States, and the official figures show losses in thirteen. The total gains of the Republicans were 770,948 and the total losses 312,249; a net gain of 458,699.

The Democrats polled more votes in eight States than in 1900, but less in thirty-two.

William Rockefeller a man who handled all the confidential transactions and papers connected with them of "Standard Oil." In the midst of the copper deal a great "leak" was discovered at No. 25 Broadway. Numerous transactions were being conducted on Wall Street ostensibly in the name of "Standard Oil," that is, when certain stock deals were made, rumors credited them to "Standard Oil." A most thorough secret investigation was started, but without success. Taps were laid, and finally the game was found in the name of "Standard Oil." The Rockefeller family's confidential man was quietly dismissed. Simultaneously, the Rockefeller family's confidential man was quietly dismissed. Simultaneously, the Rockefeller family's confidential man was quietly dismissed.

FOLK TELLS OF BLAIR'S AID  
IN PROSECUTING BOODLERS

Governor Elect Declares That Business Men Referred Him to the Attorney When He Was in Need of Funds to Conduct Cases and Spoke of Him as a "Light Among Men"—Judge Seddon Testifies as to His Interest in His Partner and How Hard It Was for Him to Believe the First Accusations Made.



GOVERNOR-ELECT JOSEPH W. FOLK.—Strauss Portrait.

Who testified yesterday to the part played by James L. Blair in raising a fund to prosecute boodlers.

Governor-elect Joseph W. Folk told yesterday what he knew of the late James L. Blair's connection with boodle prosecution, general civic reform movements and his connection with the bar at the hearing before the Master in Chancery on the insurance case.

According to the evidence of Mr. Folk, Blair came forth as an advocate of purity in city and business affairs. Mr. Folk said he knew Blair as a light among men. When his campaign of honesty commenced and he prosecuted dishonest city officials, funds for actual costs in court were not at hand, he said.

All honest business men were friends of Mr. Folk, and when he appealed to them for aid he was referred to James L. Blair, he said. That attorney, with his position and standing at the bar, could interest all classes of business in honesty, he averred.

Like the witnesses before him, Mr. Folk appeared reluctant to disclose facts which between him and Blair were secret and sacred. Questioning, however, brought out every detail and laid it bare so that personal transactions became public records.

Mr. Folk testified as to the length of time he had known Blair, his practice in local courts, and his standing in the community as a lawyer and citizen.

In particular the Governor-elect disclosed that part taken by Blair in raising funds to prosecute boodlers. "The questioning attorneys shaped their queries so that they would injure the reputation of Blair, but when Mr. Folk's testimony was finished the least possible injury was done."

**JUDGE SEDDON TESTIFIES.**  
Judge Seddon, partner of Mr. Blair, occupied almost the entire afternoon with his testimony. He was so closely associated with Blair, he said, that he had in November, 1903, been put over 5,000 in California. The testimony of Judge Seddon offered no material new points, but it went over the latter years of Blair's life and placed in an entirely new light the dissolution of the firm of Seddon & Blair.

It was generally thought that when the charges against Blair were substantiated, Judge Seddon immediately dissolved partnership with him. His narrative yesterday brought out the fact that the witness was almost the last one to believe in Blair's dishonesty.

Repeatedly before the crisis came and rumors were current affecting Blair's honesty, Judge Seddon said he refused to believe them. When facts were brought upon him, and it became impossible longer to refute current talk Judge Seddon called in his partner and to him said that the time of talking had passed and now facts must be shown.

Judge Seddon offered to go over Blair's books and accounts. In his own words the witness related the facts as follows:  
"When I made this proposition Jim was agreeable to accepting it. He said that I was too low to attend to such matters. I insisted that it was not a small matter by any means, and it was necessary to adjust it at once."

**TOLD OF RELATIONS.**  
In response to questioning Judge Seddon told of the relations Blair held with Dick Bros. of Philadelphia.

In the course of his testimony Judge Seddon said that Blair bore such relation to him, and was so high in his regard that it would have been impossible to believe any wrong of him.

While investigating the rumors regarding Blair, Judge Seddon went to D. R. Francis. At that time Blair was general counsel of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, of which Mr. Francis was president. According to the witness Mr. Francis said candidly that he had learned that Blair had told untruths, and that he had no further confidence in him. Even this and other testimony did not shake Judge Seddon's confidence in his partner. It was only when such facts were presented as were undeniable that he submitted.

In detail Judge Seddon told of Blair's explanation. He said that Blair told him that his brother had committed forgery and to preserve the family name he had been obliged to sacrifice a great deal in order to clear him.

MASKS FACE BEFORE  
ENDING HIS LIFE

Louis Hartung Commits Suicide by Inhaling Fumes of Chloroform.

## WRITES LETTER TO FRIEND.

Music Teacher Found in Old Arm Chair by Doctor Who Answered His Request to Call.

My Dear Doctor: You would confer a great favor on me by calling around some time Thursday morning at your leisure and visiting me. My kindest regards to you.

L. HARTUNG.

With a fine hand, written in German, Louis Hartung, more than 75 years old, and at one time the reputed music teacher of the children of Adolphus Busch, traced the foregoing note to his long-time friend, Doctor George W. Bock, No. 1211 Morrison avenue, Wednesday night. He then went to his apartment on the top floor of No. 1211 South Fourteenth street, strapped an improvised death mask saturated with chloroform to his head and ended his life.

He was found reposing in his old arm chair by Doctor Bock yesterday afternoon. No cause is given for the suicide other than his repeated assertions to his intimate friends that when his small capital ran out he knew what to do.

The body was taken to the morgue last evening. Mrs. Sophia Simon of No. 210 Ann avenue, who is thought to be a sister, was notified by the police of his death.

For some time past the aged recluse has been in poor health. He was known to be an eccentric, silent and independent man. Night after night he came to the saloon of Louis Henkel, drank his mug of beer and read the papers for nearly two hours, and left as quietly as he entered. Everyone knew him, but none offered their companionship to him, for they knew he would not accept.

He was in the saloon until after 10 o'clock Wednesday evening. Contrary to his usual custom, he greeted the proprietor, shook hands, called for a mug of beer, and departed.

Early yesterday morning Doctor Bock received the letter by mail. As there was no special urgency mentioned, the physician postponed his call until after lunch.

He went up the rickety back staircase and rapped on the door. There was no response. No one was at home in the apartments below, and the doctor, fearing something had happened to the old man, went to the street and called Patrolman Kerwin of the Third District.

**DOOR BROKEN OPEN.**  
The doctor broke open the door. Seated on a chair, with a high back was the old man. His face was completely covered with a cone-shaped mask, composed of brown wrapping paper. It was fastened to the back of his head by a piece of string.

A hasty examination showed that the man had been dead probably six or eight hours. Death was caused by chloroform.

FOOTPADS ASSAULT  
MAN WITH PISTOLS

Ernest Beck Attacked by Highwaymen While on His Way Home.

## STRUCK ON FACE AND HEAD.

Robbers Frightened by Cries of Victim and Make Their Escape After Being Pursued Several Blocks.

Highwaymen assaulted Ernest Beck, treasurer of the Wormser Filter Plate Company, No. 412 Olive street, at 11 o'clock last night, and with blows delivered with the butt ends of revolvers badly wounded him. The assault occurred on Russell avenue near Louisiana avenue as Mr. Beck was nearing his home at No. 339 Hawthorne boulevard.

Mr. Beck, as the treasurer of the company with which he is connected, is said to have been in the habit of carrying at times large sums of money home with him. The arrival of two men frightened the company, and Mr. Beck lost no money or valuables.

He had come from the office taking a Grand avenue car, and had left the car at Russell avenue. He walked east on that thoroughfare with the intention of reaching his residence.

As he approached Louisiana avenue, he saw two men whom he describes as young, and of about the same height and general build, coming toward him. They passed without any hostile demonstration. Mr. Beck paid but slight heed to the pair, as the locality is in one of the best residential districts of the city, and just under the shadow of the Camp Hill reservoir.

"They had just gone by the homebound-bound citizen when he was struck upon the head by the butt of a revolver. At the same instant the other footpad delivered a fierce blow in the face with the handle of the shining weapon.

The attacks did not faze Mr. Beck, nor did he lose consciousness, and he cried loudly for help. Assistance came in the persons of John Huester of No. 194 Louisiana avenue and Alexander Newhouse of No. 195 Louisiana avenue, who heard the cries of the wounded man.

Their approach frightened the hold-up men, who ran west on Russell avenue. The two neighbors pursued them for a block, but the highwaymen had gained too great a lead and disappeared in the shadows of Reservoir Park.

After giving up the pursuit they returned to Mr. Beck and found that he had sustained a heavy blow upon the head, and that his lips were cut nearly in two from his nose to the chin. They took him to a physician at No. 213 Longfellow boulevard, who dressed his wounds and he was then taken home.

## Frisco to Build Station.

**REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.**  
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 22.—The St. Louis and San Francisco Railway will shortly commence the erection of a large stone and brick station in Tulsa to take the place of the one now in use. It is stated that the building will cost \$300,000. The road will make extensive improvements.



The recluse as he was found yesterday afternoon by Doctor George W. Bock. Drawn from the physician's description of the death mask and the suicide's position.

poisoning. On the table at his right hand was an empty two-ounce bottle marked "Chloroform."

Inside the mask, filling perhaps a third of the spiral end, were three handkerchiefs. The dead man's face rested against the linen. They had been saturated with the drug.

Hartung has been a resident of South St. Louis probably fifty years. In his room were an old piano, some furniture and two small carpets. In his pockets were found 15 cents.

Hartung was known as a man of high education and accomplishments. Many years ago he was prominent in German music circles. His ability as a pianist, it is said, induced Mr. Busch to engage him as music teacher for his children.

Hartung's classic ear could not bear the inroads of rag-time music, and when his pupils showed a desire to depart from his tutoring he refused to instruct them longer. In this way, it is said, he lost some of the best engagements with wealthy families.

He was an expert penman. Less than two years ago, in the presence of some of his intimates, of whom he had but few, he drew a circle the size of a dime and wrote the Lord's Prayer in German in legible script inside the space. This feat caused much comment at the time. As a conversationalist he was particularly brilliant, allowing his companion to choose the subjects and also assuming a leading part in the